The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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CONGRESSIONAL VETO OF SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Cincinnati, June 24.—The constitution gives the president authority to veto acts of congress and also gives congress authority to override the president, but nowhere does the constitution authorize the courts to set aside an act of congress, said United States Senator Robert M. La Follette in an address to the American Federation of Labor convention.

To check this usurpation, to re-establish government by the people, and to end government by the courts, the Wisconsin lawmaker urged these amendments to the constitution:

"That no inferior judge shall set aside a law of congress on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

"That if the supreme court assumes to decide any law of congress unconstitutional, or by interpretation undertakes to assert a public policy at variance with the statutory declaration of congress, which alone under our system is authorized to determine the public policies of government, the congress may by repassing the law nullify the action of the court."

"Today the actual ruler of the American people is the supreme court of the United States," declared the Senator in explaining the necessity for drastic action against the court's arrogant assumption of unwarranted authority.

"The law is what they say it is and not what the people through congress enact. Even the constitution of the United States is not what its plain terms declare, but what these nine men construe it to be.

"In fact, five of these nine men are actually the supreme rulers, for by a bare majority the court has repeatedly overridden the will of the people as declared by their representatives in congress, and has construed the constitution to mean whatever suited their peculiar economic and political views."

Stressing the fact that the constitutional convention specifically refused to confer upon the courts the power to veto acts of congress, and condemning the usurpation of that power, Senator La Follette declared:

"Congress enacts laws and congress declares the public policy of government under the constitution, as this government was builded for the fathers. It is the business of the courts to administer justice under the laws as written, and they have absolutely no business to meddle with or attempt to dictate the public policies of this government.

"The time has come when we must put the axe to the root of this monstrous growth upon the body of our government. The usurped power of the federal courts must be taken away and the federal judges must be made responsive to the basic principle of this government.

"I have no doubt what the choice of the American people will be when this issue is submitted to them for their decision.

"The American nation was founded upon the important principle that with all of the people shall be the law of the land.

"The courts have forgotten this, but the people have not. When they have an opportunity they will overwhelmingly declare that they will no longer tolerate a condition under which the wheels of progress may be blocked by the arbitrary dictates of a subservient few judges, but that a way shall be opened whereby the nation may move forward in peace, in order and in harmony to achieve the great ideals of freedom, prosperity and happiness enshrined in the Declaration of Independence and in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CRUSHING OF TRADE UNIONS

Cincinnati, June 24.—Evidence of the determination of the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad system to destroy trade unionism among the transportation employes is given by C. E. Bricklaud, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, in the current issue of the Railway Clerk.

Last year the U. S. railroad labor board called representatives of the railroad management and the employes to get together and formulate rules governing pay and conditions.

The Pennsylvania management refused the association as to whether the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks represented their employes. The officials of the clerks' union said they would abide by the vote of the men and demanded that the name of their organization appear on the ballot. The Pennsylvania management refused to do this, and conducted their own Pennsylvania "family" plan of so-called employe representation.

"This plan," declares Vice President Bricland, "did not give to the employes the right to choose their own representatives. It did not give the employes the right to choose those whom they desire to represent them, not only in conferences but in all wage disputes.

"In spite of our protest, they put the plan over, and proceeded to elect so-called representatives of the employes. The election from beginning to end was nothing but a farce.

"In the office in which I have been employed for the past twenty years there were about 35 votes cast. There were cast for the Brotherhood or Railroad Clerks, yet they declared an individual who received only 46 votes was elected to represent those 450 employes.

"Out of the superintendent's division, where there were 304 eligible votes, they declared elected a representative of the employes who received but three votes.

"Out of the terminal division 450 votes were cast, 315 practically all for the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, and in fourth, yet they ignored that and declared an employe elected who received only a few votes.

"The same situation prevailed all over the entire system."

Wage Cut Planned For Federal Employes

Washington, June 24.—The House of Representatives appropriation committee has underscored a bill cutting $60 a year off the wages of government employes receiving less than $2,500 by reducing the bonus from $240 to $180. The committee claims that living costs have slumped and that the policy of Congress is to pay government workers wages enough to buy a living and no more.

Officials of the National Federation of Federal Employes contend that "rents are materially higher than during the war" and that prices of most of the necessaries of life have materially increased in the last few months.

The government will save $13,-(64,120 by the cut.

It is explained that this amount will pay one-quarter of the interest of the subsidy the administration is in favor of paying the ship owners in order that they may realize 10 per cent net on their investment.

Railroad Wages Cut To Boost Dividends

Chicago, June 24.—The U. S. Railroad Labor Board has handed out an order cutting the wages of 200,000 railroad clerks, office employes and minor railroad workers from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 per year. The employes and public members united for the cut, the labor members against it. The savings effected enable the railroad owners to collect higher dividends.

"ENDOWING" COLLEGES.

Baltimore, June 24—John Hopkins University received $7,759,658 in "gifts" during the past year. The "endowment" fund of Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., amounts to $9,187,694.

These gift and endowments usually consist of railroad and industrial securities. It is understood that many anti-labor employers make the gifts in the belief that the workers thus earned by the university departments dealing with economic and labor matters will be influenced by the fact that much of the university income is dependent upon the dividends and high interest rates.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR RULES

The Hague, June 24.—The competency of the International Labor Office to deal with international regulation of conditions of agricultural labor is one of the chief questions under consideration by the permanent court of international justice of the league of nations, now holding its first session here.

The last international labor conference decided that it had the power. The French employers protested. The French government appealed the matter to the permanent court.

DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

Cincinnati, June 24.—The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks has established a death benefit fund ranging from $100 for consecutive membership of one year and less than two years up to $1,500 for consecutive membership of five years.

The committee appointed to investigate the question decided that by operating their own insurance department, the clerks can secure insurance at a much lower figure than the private insurance companies quoted for profit charges.

POLITICAL ACTION.

Stamford, Conn., June 24.—The annual convention of the Connecticut state federation of labor decided to support to the limit the American Federation of Labor nonpartisan political action program.

Candidates for congress will be asked to record themselves in opposition to incorporation of trade unions, anti-strike legislation, and in favor of legislation securing the right of jury trial in contempt of court cases.

Insurance Companies Graft on Employers

Duluth, Minn., June 24.—Minnesota employers claim that the private insurance companies are gouged them out of from $500,000 to $700,000 in exorbitant rates for workmen's compensation insurance. It is understood that the companies are willing to cut the rates and overcharges.

Frank B. Kellogg, attorney for the Minnesota employers' association asks the state industrial commission to reduce the rates from liability insurance 12½ per cent.

The Minnesota state federation of labor is committed to the state fund system of industrial insurance in opposition to the private insurance companies run for profit.

State monopoly of workmen's compensation insurance is also the demand of the American Federation of Labor as a national policy.

Employers Favor State Constabulary

Springfield, Ill., June 24.—Illinois employers are mobilizing to drive the state constabulary bill through the legislature. The measure is fashioned after the Pennsylvania Cossacks, who are now being used by the Pennsylvania coal barons to invade homes, and ride down striking miners. The state federation of labor has defeated the measure in previous years and believes that organized labor will kill it this time.

Free Speech Right Denied Trade Unionists

Manchester, N. H., June 24.—The Manchester park commission has prohibited Vice President James Starr of the United Textile Workers, and other non-resident trade unionists from addressing open-air meetings in connection with the textile strike. Starr has been in charge of the strike since it began and was brought to the city at the request of the Amoskeag manufacturing company.

Police ordered striking workers from picketing its plant.

PUBLIC LANDS MENACED.

Washington, June 24.—Organized farmers are fighting hard against the proposal of Secretary of the Interior Fall to transfer the administration of the public lands from the interior department of agriculture to the interior department.

The forest service controls 120,000,000 acres of forest lands rich in timber and other natural resources and pays $2,000,000 annually into the public treasury. It is feared that the proposed transfer is backed by interests which support the policy of selling the forest lands to private parties instead of preserving them as the people's property.

UNION RECOGNIZED.

Boston, Mass., June 24.—The C. C. S. cigar manufacturing company, which dropped the union label and refused to recognize the International Cigar Makers' union in New York a couple of years ago, has returned to the union fold. The company will resume the manufacture of handmade cigars with the Boston label, scrap the machinery bought when it went unfair.

IDLE GARMENT WORKERS.

Montreal, Canada, June 24.—But 25 per cent of cloak and suit makers of Montreal are regularly employed according to the information of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' association. 60 per cent are partially employed and 15 per cent without work.

CARPENTERS WIN.

Utica, N. Y., June 24.—The building trades have won a 12 months' strike and signed up the contractors for 70 cents an hour with differential for overtime and holidays. Nonunionists are given a stipulated time to join the union.

WORKERS DIVIDENDS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS

New York, June 24.—From data compiled in its industrial insurance department the Metropolitan Life Insurance company estimates that there are 12,500 workers killed annually by industrial accidents. Other expert estimates place the number of killed as high as 23,000 and 25,000. The number could be prevented if industry were conducted on the principle of safety first and profits next.

The report points out that there are 3,000 fatal accidents annually in the United States in proportion to the population as against 800 in Great Britain. "Railroad accidents have always been much fewer in England, because of the greater care taken to safeguard rights of way and to eliminate grade crossings."

Longer Workday Looms For Federal Employes

Washington, June 24.—"Federal employes are again facing the sinister possibility of having their working hours lengthened without any corresponding increase given to compensation," declares Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employes.

Government employes classified as mechanics work 8 hours per day; other government employes work the 7-hour day. President Harding recently issued an executive order for the clerical employes to begin work an hour earlier in the morning—8 o'clock—and quit an hour earlier in the afternoon during the summer. President Steward fears that in the fall the administration will retain the 8 a. m. starting time and restore the 4:30 p. m. quitting time, thus practically lengthening the work day one hour.

Certain reactionaries in Congress have hitherto voted for the 8-hour day for federal clerks. The aim of the first effort was the organization of the Federal Employes' Union. Since the present organized labor has defeated all legislative attempts to lengthen the hours of government employes. It is expected that labor will be equally successful in the fight which now comes along the presidential executive order route.

State Credit Bank For Canadian Farmers

Toronto, Canada, June 24.—The last session of the Ontario parliament passed a bill creating machinery for the operation of a government bank to extend to farmers whatever credit may be necessary to enable them to carry on the farming business. The bank will open branches in industrial centers, paying the city wage earners 4 per cent on deposits, compounded every six months. Checking accounts are permitted. The credit of the province of Ontario is behind the bank.

"CLASS" LEGISLATION.

Washington, June 24.—Congressman Luce, of Massachusetts, who describes himself as an "economist," made the principal speech in the house of representatives against the bill providing for the sale of the war finance corporation loan public funds to financial institutions engaged in handling credit to farmers and stockmen. He declared that as sectional class legislation, because no loans have been made specifically to assist any section generally or to New England and stigmatized it as Coxeyism, Henry Fordism, Bryanism, radicalism, bolshevism, and a long step toward the theory that the "public lends, like extravagant, and the imprudent can come to the public treasury to receive what which they demand."

Representative Green, of Iowa reminded Mr. Luce that his voice was silent about sectionalism and class legislation when "conservatives" loaned the New Haven and the Boston & Maine railroad companies $100,000,000 to save them from bankruptcy on security so unstable, that not a single financial institution in New England, no matter how much money it had, would risk a dime of money. "The bill is sound economically," continued Green, "but, essentially, it is not capitalistic. It is not populistic. It is a great measure."

WAGE BOOST ASKED.

Hamilton, Ontario, June 24.—The Typographical union has appointed a committee to negotiate a wage increase scale with the newspaper publishers here, when the present agreement expires on July 1. The present wages run from $25 to $41 per week. The union asks an increase to $42 per week minimum.

CO-OP. BAKERY.

Southampton, Eng., June 24.—The Southampton co-operative society has opened its new co-operative bakery, cutting 22,000 pounds, for building and machinery. The automatic weighing and loaf-making machinery can turn out 1,400 loaves an hour.

UNION SCALE RENEWED.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 24.—Barbers' unions (white and colored) in Chattanooga have signed agreement with the master barbers.

FALLACY OF WAGE CUTTING TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Cincinnati, June 24. — "In Great Britain we have had our army of unemployed in the neighborhood of about two millions, with their families making about one-eighth of the total population of the country for the last two years," said H. Smith, fraternal delegate of the British Trades Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor convention.

"The British government is responsible for starting a movement for absorbing the unemployed by cutting down wages of the employed, stupidly believing that the more wages were reduced amongst those who are employed the more quickly the wheels of industry would turn and the more workmen would be brought into productive employment.

"This is the greatest fallacy that the British government has been responsible for since the war. It was promulgated in the famous cleverly encouraged and assisted by the big Federation of Employers of Labor.

"In the past the workmen of Great Britain lost in wages five hundred million pounds, at the rate of a million pounds reduction per week.

"The government said this was good; it would bring down the cost of living; it would cheapen the necessaries of life.

"It did bring the purchasing power of those who are engaged in work is reduced by 50 or 60 per cent it creates unemployment, because those men and their families cannot go into the market and buy goods. The less wages they earn the less they buy, and the unemployed army is swelled day by day in consequence."

Big Dividends Object of Ship Subsidy.

New York, June 24.—Big dividends, for American shipowners, paid by taxing the people, is the main object of the ship subsidy bill, frankly declared R. G. Plumber, commissioner of the U. S. shipping board, before the board of trade and transportation.

Plummer explained that it is not a question of subsidizing the American ship owners to the extent that will enable them to pay as large dividends as European ship owners, but enough to encourage pikers when it comes to profits. They will trudge along on "dividends as low as 2 per cent." But the American ship owners — never!

"It will in no way suffice," said Plummer, "to give merely the aid that will give the American shipowner on a possible dividend equality with his competitors. The American must be given a decided advantage in the outset. He will demand at least 7 or 8 per cent on his money before he will risk it."

Plummer stated that the people should be taxed not less than $50,000,000 a year to guarantee the ship owners this abnormal profit.

Reduce Dividends; Maintain Living Wage

Ottawa, Canada, June 24.—"I have crushed Lloyd and I have unfutably, taken the position that in periods of depression, such as we are unfortunately experiencing, dividends should be sacrificed before the workers should be compelled to accept less than a living wage," declared Mr. McDougall, mine workers representative on the government conciliation board considering the demand of the Nova Scotia mine owners for a drastic wage cut.

The government and employer members of the board, constituting the majority, agreed with Mr. McDougall and approved the wage cut on the ground that the present market price of coal "does not give the mine owners a profit."

GOVERNMENT WAGE AWARDS.

Glasgow, Scotland, June 24.—The government has decided in making a test case in the courts to determine whether employers can be legally compelled to pay minimum wages decreed by a government wage board.

The trade board minimum is 1s. 6¼ d. per hour. Recently employers reduced wages 1d. Since the reduction the workers claim they are working for less than the minimum. The trade board declines to act. So the trade union is compelled to take legal action to enforce a government award.

CHEAP FARMER CREDITS.

Washington, June 17.—The advantages of even limited public control of credit is seen in the act of the federal farm loan board in reducing the interest rate charged farmers by the federal land banks from 6 to 5½ per cent. The board recently sold $75,000,000 4½ per cent federal farm loan bonds. The one per cent difference between what the board pays for the loan and the interest rate charged the farmers covers the administrative expenses of the system. This is what the private bankers call "cheap credit," which they don't like at all.

COMPULSORY LOAN.

Berlin, Germany, June 20—The council of the empire has approved the compulsory loan bill. Individuals and corporations are subject to the "property sacrifice contributions" on a gradually increasing scale according to the amount of capital or income. The loan bears interest after 1925. Owners of capital amounting to less than 100,000 marks are exempted from the act.

Food Profiteers Boost Prices 44 Per Cent.

Washington, June 24.—Food profiteers boosted prices of 43 food articles most generally consumed by wage earners' families 44 per cent for the nine years ending May 15, 1922, according to the report on changes in retail prices of food issued by the bureau of labor statistics of the U. S. department of labor.

For every dollar received in wages in 1913 the workers should now be paid $1.44 in order to maintain even the low living standard of that period.

Government and Press Unite for Wage Cuts

Washington, June 24.—"Wage labor board and recent supreme court opinions have left us the one branch of the government and one of its important commissions seriously endangering the position of the working people," declares the department of social action of the national Catholic welfare council. The department points out that the chief efforts of the employers' open shop campaign "have been directed towards wage reductions and direct attempts to weaken the unions," and that the employer newspapers "attack the labor unions united labor and turn their strength in favor of wage reductions."

PRISON INHUMANITY.

Washington, June 24.—The report of the grand jury on penal institutions in the District of Columbia condemns the inhumanity of the district jail administration.

"No attempt has been made for a separate room for the executips of the death penalty," says the report, "and the present crude though historic gallows stands at one end of a corridor which is used as a dining room.

"The gallows is also in full view of at least one of the cells facing the corridor. A view of this cell is obtained from the door of awakening, when he eats his meals, and when he retires for the night is certainly no inspiration."

EIGHT-HOUR LAW VIOLATED.

Cheyenne, Wyoming, June 24.—The constitution of Wyoming provides that "eight hours shall constitute a lawful day's work in the mines and on all state and municipal work." State officials refuse to put this provision to all public work. The state highway commissioners were recently reported to have adopted a resolution providing that 10 hours should constitute a day's work. Trade unionists called the attention of the governor to the lack of authority to the matter, who said that the reported action was unlawful and would not be put into force. The 8-hour day still prevails in Sheridan county.

EMPLOYERS AT WORK.

Vienna, Austria, June 24.—Owners of the Austrian metal industries have announced a general lockout with more than 100,000 workers as a counter move to force heavy wage reductions and a longer workday. The organized workers are unitedly meeting the employers' challenge.

WAGE CUTTERS PROSPER; WAGE EARNERS DEFLATE

New York, June 24.—Employer wage slashers and other subsidiaries known as "investors" bought over $100 million dollars worth of bonds through the New York stock exchange between January 1 and June 15, 1922, according to figures compiled by the Commercial Digest. In 1921 the corresponding sales during the same period of 1921 and the peak reached by investors in five years.

This large volume of bond purchases by the "haves" during a period when anti-trade union employers, aided by the courts and injunctions, carried on a vigorous war for wholesale wage reductions.

Excessive large amounts of iron and steel bonds have been bought during the past few months. And the Commercial Digest imparts the information that "wages in the iron and steel industry are coming down."

Co-operatives Support Striking Miners

Brighton, England, June 24.—The Co-operative Union announces that its and loans amounting to 605,715 pounds to the striking miners in 1921, declared Miss Margaret L. Davies, the union's first woman president, in her report to the annual co-operative congress. The union represents 4,500,000 co-operators and 10,000,000 consumers.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 24.—The British co-operative bank gave over six million pounds credit to the striking British miners in 1921, states Fred Bramley, assistant secretary of the general council of the British Trades Union congress, in an article on trade unionism and co-operation in Great Britain in the National, the official organ of the British Window Glass Workers of America.

Eye-Opener for Anti-Union Employers

Taft, Calif., June 24.—The West Side Lumber Co. of Taft, California, that on a certain date they would publish a list of local business concerns that would not buy lumber from the industrial association, an anti-trade union employers' body, the merchants in one line of business shivered at the sort of publicity. Following are a few of the items:

The knitters selected two men. The knitters met in the union hall and picked two of his own. Thereupon the knitters refused to join the association. The manager came back with a lot of discharges. The workers took the matter up with the company's president in New York, who ignored the protest. Then the workers struck, completely closing three departments and crippling others.

Printers Winning Eight-Hour Day

Indianapolis, June 24.—The International Typographical union continues to make substantial progress in winning the 44-hour week, according to President Marsh Ferde's monthly report.

There are 6,000 journeymen printers and 931 apprentices on the strike payroll.

From May 20, 1921, to May 20, 1922, the typographical union collected $9,616,349 in strike assessments and paid out $8,963,578 in strike expenses.

STRIKEBREAKER LABOR.

Washington, June 24.—The safety inspector of the interstate commerce commission has published a list of 22 engines of the Western Maryland railroad which are declared by him as a menace to life and property because of defects and needed repairs.

The Western Maryland undertook to smash unionism and cut expenses by contracting out its repair work to a dummy company. The contractor set wages and the shop employes struck. Strikebreakers receive $2.50 a day and board, but the W. M.'s rolling stock is going to pieces.

WAGES TOO HIGH.

Washington, June 24.—Washington merchants demand that the minimum wage board shall cut waitresses' wages $1.50 per week from $16.50 to $15.25. The merchants claim the cost of living has fallen, and that the women are entitled to nothing beyond a living wage.

44-HOUR WEEK WINS.

Augusta, Ga., June 24.—The Phoenix printing company, which refused to subscribe to the general agreement establishing the 44-hour week in the book and job branches of the printing industry about a year ago, has agreed to apply the 44-hour week under the conditions of the typographical union.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Pekin, China, June 24.—The operating revenue of the Chinese Government Railways for December, 1921, officially given as $4,335,-251, an increase of $101,922 over the same period for 1920.

"Industrial Democracy" Doesn't Democratize

Troy, N. Y., June 24.—Employes in five departments of the Wright underwear company's mills struck when the "industrial democracy" plan which the managers under, lay" according to figures compiled by Secretary Frank Morrison in his annual report. Following are the items:

Death benefits	$2,145,756.24
Sick benefits (accident benefits were)	45,942.66
Sick benefits	1,805,643.11
Traveling benefits	1,252,747.51
Tool insurance	2,061.75
Unemployed benefits	71,238.41
Total	$4,124,816.91

These amounts are paid directly by the nationals and internationals. Many unions provide additional benefits in addition to those here reported, which in the aggregate are but a small proportion of the actual gross sums paid by the unions for mutual aid.

R. R. Administration Sued for Wages

Washington, June 24.— Signalmen and signal maintainers of the Union Pacific railroad have sued the director general of railroads for $300,000 back wages still due them for the federal operation period. The Union Pacific refused to apply wage increase awards ordered by the director general. Amounts due the men range from a few dollars to more than $1,000 each.

Ten Per Cent Net Asked for Ship Owners

Washington, June 24.—In a letter to Congressman Mondell urging members of congress to take the ship subsidy bill to their constituents, President Harding defends the subsidy proposition to tax the people directly to raise the money to pay the ship owners "10 per cent return on actual investment."

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Baton Rouge, La., June 24.—Organized labor is backing the 8-hour bill for the employes of the New Orleans railway and light company. Organized capital opposes it. The railway management contends that the shorter workday will increase the cost of operation $400,000 a year and will force the increase in carfares from 5 to 7 cents. According to the management, a good policy to raise fares and lengthen hours to insure profits, but unsound to do anything to raise the standard of living of the workers.

OPPOSE JAP FARMERS.

Sacramento, Cal., June 24.—The western states agricultural conference, composed of directors and commissioners of agriculture of 11 states has declared against Japanese farmers in California.

At its meeting in this city the conference states that "Japanese farmers in the west are rapidly gaining a strangle hold on the agricultural industry. They work under a lower standard of living are ineligible to American citizenship. Congress was asked to "alleviate these conditions."

ENVELOPES SOLD AT COST.

Washington, June 24.—More than ten million government stamped envelopes are manufactured daily. It is estimated that the output will soon reach eleven million a day. The cost of making the envelopes at first was 2½ cents each. They are extensively used by business men.

WAGES MAINTAINED.

Rock Island, Ill., June 24.—Tri-City railway employes' union has released the wage reduction order the Tri-City railway company forced another year.

Four Million Dollars Trade Union Insurance

Washington, June 24.—The national unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor paid out over four million dollars in benefit insurance during the last year, according to figures compiled by Secretary Frank Morrison in his annual report. Following are the items:

Death benefits	$2,145,756.24
Sick benefits (accident benefits were)	45,942.66
Sick benefits	1,805,643.11
Traveling benefits	1,252,747.51
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These amounts are paid directly by the nationals and internationals. Many unions provide additional benefits in addition to those here reported, which in the aggregate are but a small proportion of the actual gross sums paid by the unions for mutual aid.

Government Sells Foreign Exchange

Washington, June 24.—The post office department has signed a postal money order agreement with Hungary. Through its international postal orders the United States postal service is one of the largest sellers of foreign exchange in the world. Postmasters in 55,000 post offices are now sending $62,000 a day to England, but the commission the government charge is less than that of private banking concerns.

STEEL WAGE AGREEMENT.

Cincinnati, June 24.—The Western Sheet and tin plate manufacturers' association and the Western bar association, independent iron and steel manufacturers, have signed an agreement continuing for two years the present wages of approximately 25,000 workers. Assistant President Tighe of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, receive 50 cents a ton increase because of their special work.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.

Montevido, Uruguay, June 24.—Nationalization of tobacco, coal, petroleum and electricity is recommended by the President of Uruguay in his message to the Uruguayan congress. In the opinion of the president state government monopolies are regarded as the improvement of the state finances.

PORK TO GO UP?

Washington, June 24.—Pork is particularly well supplied with those mysterious beneficial substances known as vitamines, according to the bureau of animal industry at the agricultural department. It is to be expected, therefore, that packers will capitalize the discovery by boosting the price of pork products.

RESTRICTING OUTPUT.

Lyons, France, June 24.—The civil tribunal has compelled a nut manufacturer to pay damages to the employers' federation, of which he was a member, because he refused to obey the federation's order to restrict production.

PLUMBERS NEW AGREEMENT.

Edmonton, Alberta, June 24.—Edmonton plumbers have won a 1-year agreement from the master plumbers' association providing for a week and 44 cents an hour for the trade.

LABOR'S POLITICAL CAMPAIGN GETS INTO ACTION IN OHIO

Columbus, Ohio, June 24.—The Ohio state federation of labor, organized by the state federation of labor, has inaugurated the Ohio labor's non-partisan political program for the coming campaign. The campaign committee has issued a call to all trade unions.

The political league has sent a "quiz" to candidates for the United States senate and house of representatives, judges of the state supreme and lower courts, and the state officers.

Candidates for congress are asked whether they favor the following measures:

Compulsory incorporation of trade unions.

Right of collective bargaining as recognized by the trade union movement.

Passage of any law that classes the right of a human being to a commodity or article of commerce.

Modification of Voisstead act in favor of light wine and beer.

Federal child labor law.

Election of federal judges by the electors.

Federal sales tax.

Judicial candidates are quized as to their views on the preservation of the constitution and fundamental features of the Ohio constitution, establishment of an industrial court with jurisdiction to compel workers to work against their will, and the modification of the Clayton act exempting trade unions and farmers' nonprofit organizations from its operation, and broadening acts and restricting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes.

Candidates for state offices are asked to state their position on most of the questions submitted to congressional and judicial candidates and in addition to declare themselves on the following state issues:

Continued exclusion of liability insurance companies from writing workmen's compensation insurance in Ohio; amending the Valentine anti-hunt act so as to exempt workers clearing labor as a community and game farmers; declaration that "the labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce" subject to the court; injunctions in labor disputes be limited to parties to the controversy; and injunctions be made discretionary.

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Continued exclusion of liability insurance companies from writing workmen's compensation insurance in Ohio; amending the Valentine anti-hunt act so as to exempt workers clearing labor as a community and game farmers; declaration that "the labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce" subject to the court; injunctions in labor disputes be limited to parties to the controversy; and injunctions be made discretionary.

Representation in the nonpartisan political league is limited to state labor organizations and central bodies.